"CHESTNUTS."

the there's nothing new under the stand every conceivable pun. You might find if you look, In some confounded book, Written years ago, In the Greek.

Still the world will insist on its laugh, It must have its allowance of chaff, And the founy man's col-Umr of bright, mirhful fol-Lity's due, as you know, Every week,

Then a curse on these humorists old Who so long ago told and retold Every possible lest That some one cries "Chest. Nut." wheaver you say A bright thing.

feanwhile let the old jokes be renewed in the plumber, the ice-man, the dude, young wife's squase pio, that faithful stand-by numorist gay— e Spring. —Louisville Courter-Johrnal.

MONEY FOR MILLIONS.

Treasury Notes Are Engraved at Washington.

when it is decided by the Treasury to issue a new note, the Engraving Bureau is notified and the Superintendent directed to prepare a design, which he executes in pen and link, the drawing oftentimes being as fine and delicate as the steel engraving itself. This done, the Secretary of the Treasury gives his approval, and the drawing is handed over to the engravers—please note the plural, for no one plate is engraved by a single person. One man cuts out the portrait, another the scroll work, while yet a third attends to the ornamentation, and so on, until at last a dozen persons have had something to do with the preparation. All these men are experts, the Government paying handsome salaries and sparing no pains to secure the best talent in the market. It takes a long time to engrave a plate. For over two mon is the engravers were at work on the picture of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the properties of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the properties of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the properties of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the possible of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a life of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the poished. This is done by late of the late President of Garieid, which is to be seen on the poished. This is done by late of the late President of the When it is decided by the Treasury to issue a new note, the Engraving Bureau is notified and the Superintendent directed to prepare a design, which he executes in pen and ink, the drawing oftentimes being as fine and delicate as the steel engraving itself. This done, the Secretary of the Treasury gives his approval, and the drawing is handed over to the engravers—please note the

faces of a single note it is easy to obtain as many duplicate impressions as nee needed. The steel, soft when engraved as many duplicate impressions as are needed. The steel, soft when engraved upon, is hardened in a firebrick furnace, an intense heat being obtained from four Bunsen gas-burners at a cost of ten or lifteen cents for gas. In thirty minutes the plate is hardened into a die. Upon this a roller of soft steel is pre-sed and the softer metal sinking into the grooves of the hardened plate receives a raising impression. This roller in turn is hardened into a die, and in being pressed upon a soft plate the latter becomes a perfect fac simile of the original. This is what is called transferring. All of the dies, rolls and plates are han-dled with the greatest care, as would be seen in a few minutes spent inside the grating which surrounds the engrav-er. The Superintendent of the engraving division draws upon the custodian for such articles as are needed, each one being numbered, and giving a separate receipt for each piece received. The en-

The vault is nothing more nor less than an immense room built of steel plates. The door is of iron, and it has three locks, two of which are separate combinations and the other a time lock. The two combinations are known to one man each, and should either die one man each, and should either die suddenly, an envelope which is in pos-session of Secretary Manning, and in which the combination is contained, would be opened. It is estimated that there are 40,000 pieces of steel in the vault, and that their combined weight sifty fons. Every piece is numbered, and can be easily found, some plates being preserved which having nothing more on them than a mark of the engravers tool. The capacity of the vault is estimated at 60,000, and when it is 'But' 'But'.

is estimated at 60,000, and when it is filled, a committee is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to select the plates which are deemed worthless and see that they are destroyed.

The paper used at the Bureau does not come directly from the mill. For y sheet a requisition has to be made the Transury, where it is stored. It is a very fine and heavy quality of paper, grayish in color, and irregularly marked with threads of red and blue allk. The requisition states for what purpose the paper is to be used, thus:

12,000 sheets for \$1 bills, \$,000 for \$5

bills, 4,000 for \$10 bills and 2,000 for \$20 bills. Before these sheets are turned over to the Superintendent of the wetting division they are counted by a force of women specially employed for that purpose. Dampening the paper and making it mellow for the impression is an important part of the per and making it mellow for the impression is an important part of the work. The sheets are piaced between wet clothes in packages of ten or fifteen each, and permitted to remain over night, requisitions being made in the morning for the number of sheets re-

graved at Washington.

Thirteen Hundred People Who Make

8250,000 a Day-Every Finished
Note Counted at Least
Fifty-two Times.

A little boy who saw one of the heavy
Treasury wagons rolling down Pennsylvania avenue yesterday asked this question: "Papa, where does money come
from?" Most people know where their
money goes, but the question asked by
the boy is perhaps not so easily answered. Every Government or banknote we handle tells us that it is printed at the Bureau of Engraving and

Destruction Committee of the Treasury Department. After the notes have gone at work on the picture of the late President Garfield, which is to be seen on the new five dollar bills, and yet a fifty-cent piece would cover it.

From private manufacturers the steel plates upon which the notes are engraved are bough, their fineness of quality and perfect finish rendering them extremely costly. Having engraved the square inch. When taken out of the press they are smooth and crisp, cept for the fact that they lack the seals and numbers. The reals are printed from steel plates in red ink upon regular Hoe presses. The notes are then taken up-stars again and numbered. The numbering machines, of course, are automatic, and will go up as high a location and pellucid as if drawn from the potential and pellucid as if drawn from the lack of the number on the lack of the number of the lack of the number of the lack of the number of the lack of the scalptor's chisel; then every house is roofed with slant tool of the same and turnished with abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is so very white and turnished with abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is so very white and the roof is so very white and the lack of the same and turnished with abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is so very white and the roof is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is so very white and the roof is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these the rain is gathered; and the roof is so very white and turnished with abundant tanks. In these there is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these there is roofed with slant abundant tanks. In these there is roof of the same and turnished with abundant tanks. In these there is roof of the same and turnished with abundant tanks. In these there is roof of the same and turnished with abundant tanks. In these there is roof of the same and tur note, while serving to identify the series, are intended mainly to prevent the unauthorized prefixing or affixing of other numbers.

of other numbers. Now you have your money complete except for the fact that there are four notes to the sheet. These are trimmed and separated and receive their last count before being done up in packages for transportation to the Treasury Department. From the time the blank paper is received at the Bureau until it leaves as a finished note it is counted very deeply impressed with the value of the material which passes through their fingers. And so you have some little idea of how money is reade—an awful lot of bother, isn't it?—Washington Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

He Was Too Intelligent.

Judson N. Colt is one of the mo conceited men in Texas. Not long since the sifter, while taking a ride out in the suburbs, came across "Jud" Colt, as he is familiarly called, h d ng behind a tree. "What are you doing out there?" he asked

"I am afraid the Sheriff will put m on the jury in that big law case "But you are exempt because you are

Ceither Soil Nor Water, Animals Nor Birds, Only Coral.

morning for the number of sheets required by each plate printer, who has a weather as that is a bountiful out it, it woman to assist him.

The printers start work at eight o'clock. They ink the plates and revolve them on the press, while the duty of the woman is to rub the paper with a damp cloth, place it on the pression. Few of the printers work later than three o'clock in the afternoon, and on completing their labor, make a return of the number of sheet; printed and the printers sheets in installments of two-hundred to the office of the Super-

from?" Most people know where their money goes, but the question asked by the boy is perhaps not so easily answered. Every Government or bank note we handle tells us that it is printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but there is something singularly vague and indistinct even in this announcement. The history of the bank note which comes to us clean may be announcement. The history of the bank note which comes to us clean and erisp from the Government press is an interesting one, and those who visit Washington and fail to go to the place where these notes are furned out miss something, but under the shadow of the Washington monumer.— a large brick building, not unlike a factory, except in elaborate ornamentation, and gay with finttering flags and tricolored streamers. It is compared to the counting, which is well worth secilly formatic preparation, and gay with finttering flags and tricolored streamers. It is compared to replace the overcrowded condition of the Treasury Department, in which the work of proper paring money had, up to that time, been done.

When it is decided by the Treasury to issue a new note, the Engraving Bure and is notified and the Superintendent directed to prepare a design, which is wontered. Here the cort is suce a new note, the Engraving Bure and the cort is considered and the Superintendent directed to prepare a design, which is well as a succession of the part of the proper and the succession of the proper and the superintendent directed to prepare a design, which is well as the succession of the proper and the superintendent directed to prepare a design, which is well as a succession of the proper and the superintendent directed to prepare a design, which is well as a succession of the proper and the proper an

coral that is quarried in beautiful white cubes from the ground anywhere, s eming at for the sculptor's chisel; choicest mountain spring. I never saw such delicious water anywhere. Nature knew what she was about when she omitted the Burmudian springs.-Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

WILLIAM PENN'S RAPACITY.

The De'aware Fishing Question—A Grant that Has Been Disputed for Two Hun-

The Delaware fishery question is an leaves as a finished note it is counted fity-two times. It is carried to the Treasury Department in a wagon which thus there is not a moment when a piece of steel, no matter how small, is not accounted for, or is beyond the pale of some one's care. When the day's work is over, the engravers surrender their plates to the Super nendent and the latter deposits them with the custodian and obtains a receipt.

The wault is nothing more nor less than immens a room balls of steel and the latter of some one balls of steel and the latter deposits them with the custodian and obtains a receipt.

The wault is nothing more nor less than immens room balls of steel always. example of the cases which have made stronney-General Robert Gilchrist entaged in the fishery case in 1873, and he has been associated with Cortland arker, John P. Stock on, ex-S-cretary relinghaysen and others in its dissussion, and Secretary B eyard has hamploned the claims of Delaware. It Gilchrist's connection with the case as made him curiously familiar with the times of Charles II, and with the ceuliarities of the Duke of York and hat "ab'e politician" William Penn, the seems to have been successful in etting almost anything he wanted from the Duke until the latter ran away om Whitehall and threw his great scal is James II, into the River Thames, the of the strange phases of the Delaare claim to exclusive priyileges on cussion, and Sceretary B yard has championed the claims of Delaware. Mr. Gilchrist's connection with the case has made him curiously familiar with the times of Charles II. and with the peculiarities of the Duke of York and that "ab'e politician" William Penu, who seems to have been successful in getting almost anything he wanted from the Duke until the latter ran away from Whitehall and threw his great seal as James II. into the River Thames. One of the strange phases of the Dela-ware claim to exclusive privileges on the River Delaware and Delaware Bay the River Delaware and Pelaware Bay is that its people, or some of them, fought the claim a hundred years ago and up to near the beginning of the present century repudiated the guileful Quaker's claims. Mr. Penn was a grantee under the Duke of York as a Jerseyman, and a claimant from the same source in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Jersey grant, in 1663-64, renewed after the Duich defeat in 1674, was made to Penn among other, and the claim for Delaware was subsected in 1674. Was made to Penn among other, and the claim for Delaware was subsected in 1604 and 17 the Revo ution. Delaware's claim to the Believe rivi-Delaware"s claim to the lishing privi-ges and to its right to keep ferroy-ces from the waters of the river data at to 1882. William Penn had ab-

BERMUDA'S PECULIARITIES. tained the grant of Founsylvania, but when he arrived he found ten Swedas seither Soil Nor Water, Animals Nor Birds, Only Coral.

In no other part of the world, I think, I'd nature show such supreme niggardiness as here. She gave the Bermudas teither soil nor water, neither animal for bird, neither fruit, vegetable nor lower. She simply conferred the most large in the place, and at length got a grant from the Duke of York for the town of Newcastle and all that lay within a twelve-mile circle thereof. The Duke, unfortunately for Penn, had no right to make that grant, his brother, King Charles, having never given it to him. Penn lower. She simply conferred the most lelightful weather under the canopy, and then stood off and said: "Such the grant, for when the Duke became tweather as that is a bountiful out"it, if King he got his deet redrawn, and it weather the preliminary stages denied its legitimacy, and before that the King and council had repudiated it. There was a war over the possession in 1737 between Lord Baltimore's men and the Penn tenants, and again the council decided that the province belonged to the crown: and in 1794 the people of Delaware themselves formally, at a popular election, decided that the crown had possessed the State until its claim had been transferred by the Revolution. It has seemed strange, therefore, that the Penn grant should be made the basis for a claim in the river, which had been,

Delaware was able to lay some claim to its genuineness, and, a few years ago, set up that it was, as heir to Penn's privilege, the sole possessor of jurisdection over the Delaware River within twelve miles of Newcastle, and has the right to make Jerseymen pay a license for fishing therein. An injunction of the United States Courts has sustained operation since, and is admitted to be effective still. The end is not yet, for the case is not fully adjusted. It affords, at least, a glimpse of early colonial history which is not without interest.—
Trenton (N. J.) Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Scother Gardaer Discourses Upon the Tendency of People to Bewall Their Unfortunate Condition.

"De ole man Peters war ober to m cabin, las' nite," said Brother Gardner as the lamps were turned up for business. "He sot and sot, an' his com-plaint was dat he had lost all confi-

quarter, an' he sin't gwine to look fur

honesty in any human bein' arter dis.

"De Widder Clovertop war weepin'
when she entered my doah yesterday
afteraoon. Someboly had started do
story dat sae sold her coal stove to buy story dat sac sold her coal store to buy herself a pa'r of silk stockins, an' she declared dat she would nebber—no nebber, expeck to h'ar any one speak de truff agin. She was ready an' w.llin' to believe de world chuck full o' liars an' slanderers.

"I has heard mo' dan one member of

"I has heard mo dan one memoer or dis club sot down wid a grunt of de-spair an' groan out agin de world. You hasn't had a fa'r show; luck has bin agin you; you hev bin robbed an' deceived by your friends, an' so on to

de cand.
"Now, my frens, de fack am dat "Now, my frens, de fack am dat human natur' was nebber any better, an' probably not much wuss, dan you find it to-day. Five hundred y'ars B. C. men told lies an', indulged in false pretenses an' cheated each other in a hoss-trade. Women gossiped an' slandered an' played hypocrite, an' if you bought a crock of butter from a farmer if was list a set to have

The Cremation Society of England have issued circulars to the effect that they are now in a position to undertake the cremation of bodies at Woking, in Surrey. The chief practical object on to this new-old method of disposing of the dead is that all traces of poison feloninusly administered would be distored. This is sought to be guarded against by the rule of the Society, that two medical certificates as to the cause of death must be produced before they can cousent to set. The cost of cremation is, as as present fixed, under twelve pounds sterling.—N. F. Post. -The Cremation Society of England

THE WIZARD EDISON. sing New Electrical Thoughts to

I found Mr. Edison last week in his laboratory on Avenue B, and asked him what was the newest thought that he had harnessed to matter. "This," he answered, and called my attention to a board hanging by one edge to ropes above our heads, its surface covered with tinfoil. In further explanation he said: "That solves the question of telegraphing to running trains. As soon as that little device is adopted every moving train in the country will be moving train in the country will become a telegraphic station, and anybody
aboard the train may be telegraphed to
as easily as if it was standing still.
This will not be done by putting up a
new set of wires, under the train or at
its side, but by using the ordinary telegraph now running by the side of the
track. It is a new, and hitherto unknown, process of induction, by which
I make electricity jump thirty-five feet
through the air, carrying the message
without spilling it. How's that for
lively?"

lively?"
The inventor's face glowed with pleasure at the thought as he went on:
"By putting up this tinfoil-covered board lengthwise on the top of each car to and lengthwise on the top of each car I can carch a message from the wire strung on poles thirty-five feet off, and can fling an answer back to the wire. It requires no change in the wires of any sort. The secret of it is in the machine for transmitting. When I was investigating what I called the etheric investigating what I called the 'etheric force, a few years ago I accidentally discovered certain curious properties of static electricity. These I have now applied. The process is very inexpensive, as three men could equip a road 300 miles long for \$1,000 in three or four days. It seems certain that its adoption will be run from headquarters and every passenger will be accessible

and every passenger will be accessible to his friends. What do I call it? I haven't named the baby yet." Mr. Edison looked exceedingly well.

Mr. Edison looked exceedingly well, although he was robed in a gown of bed-ticking reaching from collar to ankles, which was not very picturesque. At the Edison factory in Goerek street a new passenger car of the elevated road is being equipped with the electric motors which are to take the place of the present steam locomotive in the early summer. The ear is turned bottom upward, and two dynamos weighing about 1,000 pounds each are adtom upward, and two dynamos weighing about 1,000 pounds each are adjusted to the under side in proximity to the wheels. One dynamo drives the four forward wheels and the other the four rear wheels. Every car is to be similarly rigged so as to bear its own motive power. A train of four cars, instead of having one sixteen-ton locomotive, with two great driving-wheels, will have no locomotive, but every one of the thirty-two wheels will be a driving-wheel. The eight dynamos will we'gh wheel. The eight dynamos will we gh about as much as a locomotive, and they will all respond to the touch of one conductor. Mr. Bachellor, in charge of the work, tells me that one car can be run alone in the easy hours, while in the crowded hours ten or a dozen can be run in a train, and that they can be run in a train, and that they can reach a speed of twenty miles an hour in the first 300 feet after starting. Mr. Russell Sage, whom I saw yesterday, feels sure that the electric motors will recis sure that the electric motors will enable the aerial roads to carry one-third to one-half more passengers than they are now doing, and that the trains will be much more safe and manage-able.—W. A. Croffut, in N. Y. World.

FIVE NOTES OUT OF FOUR. iew Device of Rascals to Cheat the Gov-

Homer Lee, of the Homer Lee Bank-Note Company, talking with a Tribune reporter recently, remarked that there are no Government issues of paper currency or money from which the red numbers can not be removed by chemicals except the postal notes. This is e reasons why it is possible, under the law making any fragment of a note over three-fifths redeemable at its full value, for rascals to make five notes out of four. That was recently accomplished here and the Treasury cheated out of one hundred dollars, though the process is not generally though the process is not generally known. The old way was to take five notes and to cut each one in two pieces straight across the face. The cuts on the different notes would be represented

From each note a different piece was taken away to make a new note, and the remainder patched together. The difficulty in this process was that it shortened the length of the note. The men who have been at work in this field was that it lately made a pattern of irregular shape, something like th's, etc. part repreenting exactly one-tift a:

The i-regular t-aring by this pattern is calculated completely to deceive the Government official, especially if the numbers on the patched notes are renumbers on the patched notes are removed by chemicals and made to correspond. The attention of Congress has been called to the danger to the Covernment under the present law as 20 redemption, and it may be changed. There is, however, a remedy in the present law which places a heavy penalty on the mutilation or alteration of a Government note, and the knowledge of this fact is likely to prevent many such schemes for defrauding the Government from being entered upon large Congress applies a Setter rescoty. OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The barbers are almost alone among the tradesmen in the United States in having no union.

—Citron raising is receiving attention in Florida. The fruit pickled in brine is worth a hundred and fifty dollars a ton in the London market.

—A California Judge has decided that a man can not recover damages from the parents who ejected him from their house for frightening their baby into spasms while attempting to kiss it.

Josephine County, Oregon, possesses a natural curiosity in the of a subterranean cavern. It is and in the mountains, south of Grant's Pass, and has never been thoroughly explored.

—At the annual sheep-shearing in Vermont the heaviest ram's fleece weighed twenty-eight pounds thirteen ounces, and the heaviest ewe's fleece weighed twenty-one pounds nine ounces. This, it is claimed, exceeds the record at any sublic heaviers.

the record at any public shearing.

There are one hundred and eighty-two genuine collectors and dealers in two genuine collectors and dealers in autographs in the United States who prey upon the long-suffering states-man, actor, soldier, or man of letters, exclusive of the thousands of youths in training as album fiends.—N. Y.

Sun.

The sale of copies of the Vienna —The sale of copies of the vienna Allgemeine Zeitung, one of the best conducted and widely known news-papers in Austria, has been for two years interdicted throughout the Ger-man Empire. The decree has now ex-pired, and the sale of the paper in Ger-many is enormously large.

pired, and the sale of the paper in Germany is enormously large.

—An Atlanta man claims to have discovered a new principle in hydraulics which upsets the old theory that water will not rise in a vacuum more than thirty-three feet. He says he can pump water any distance required, and partially proves his assertion by pumping it 600 feet without a valve and on adirect vertical rise.

—The most easily photographed ani-

The most easily photographed animals are cats. They are sasily kept quiet, and their eyes are not so restless as those of a dog. When their attention is concentrated their gaze is more direct and absolutely motionless than that of a human being. A fixed eye, not a glassy stare, is the thing to be attained in a photograph.—Chicago Times.

Times.
—Something new in leather is the tanned and stamped buckskin for men's riding suits. It is beautifully marked, and will not fade. Over a hundred styles of this article are shown at the New Orleans Exposition. They are worn for riding pantaloons and jackets in some parts of Mexico, and are worth two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars each.—N. O. Times. to three dollars each. - N. O. Tin

-Robert P. Clayton, United States Consul at Para, Brazil, sends home a twig and leaves of the Brazilian gold-leaf tree, which are described as perleaf tree, which are described as per-fect gems of beauty, unsurpassed by anything in the vegetable kingdom. They are the color of old gold, and present the appearance of the finest quality of satin, one side of the leaf be-ing a shade darker than the opposite side.—Boston Statesman.

—A farmer loaned his dog to a man to whom he had sold a flock of sheep to drive home, a distance of thirty miles. The drover found the dog so useful that, instead of sending him home, he locked him up. The dog escaped, and, concluding the drover had no more right to keep the sheep than to lock him up, he collected all that had belonged to his master and drove them home again. —Chicago Herald.

home again.—Chicago Heraid.

—A resident of Statesborough, Ga., heard a noise out in his barn the other out. He saw a man standing at the door of the barn, and, as the moon was shining, he took good aim and fired, but the object never moved, so he fired the other barrel and called for his wife, and when she came they went and found he had shot twice at his own shadow. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

 A very profitable business in these hard times might be done by leasing —A very profitable business in these hard times might be done by leasing ragged children to people seeking pardons for penitentiary birds. One woman in a Western State is said to have "worked" a pardon out of a Governor by going to him with eight children whom she had temporarily "adopted" from charitable institutions. After the pardon was got, she returned them on the ground that they "didn't quite suit."—Detroit Free Press.

-It is said that the seas on the Australian coast are heavier than any-where else in the world. For hun-dreds of miles black, beetling cliffs, from four hundred to six hundred feet from four hundred to six hundred less high extend without an opening of any kind into which a distressed ship might run for safety. Round the base of these cliffs the crested hills of angry waves surge and roar, swept along with terrible force by winds born at the Southern Pole, and which, careering over thousands of miles of sea have encountered lands here for the

first time.

—A noteworthy incident is reported to us in connection with the prevalence of scarlet fever here. In a house in which one child had died of this disease the little one's clothes were put into a back shed to await further attention, and in the meantime they were tumbled about and played with by a pet dog. Soon afterward the dog was taken crazy and had to be killed. A cat also in the same family was affected in a similar way and had to be killed. The animals undoubtedly contracted the

in the same family was affected in a similar way and had to be killed. The animals undoubtedly contracted the disease by coming in contact with the clothing.—St. Alonas (V.) Messenger.

—On the Sandwich Islands an almost exclusive substitute for wheat and potatoes is the taro, a bulbous root somewhat larger than the potato, growing in the mud and water. It is the principal article of food of the natives. It is eaten baled and boiled, but more generally used in the form of poi, which is aimply the roots boiled and mashed into a stiff pasts. It having become an important sarticle of diet, sweral manufactories have been established for its production. A manufactory lately stabilished produces tare four, which is the rounded drief and ground. It is the same form and ground in the same fo

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mark Twain says he set type in the Philadelphia Ledger office more than thirty years ago.

—Henry Berg's three sons are all interested in the philanthropic projects of their father.—X. Y. Sum.

—An English newspaper says the Parnell is soon to marry an Amerigirl, a friend of his mother.

—Governor Lloyd, of Maryland, the third member of his family to he that office, the first having attained in 1709 and the second in 1809.—Bottomer Sun.

that office, the first having attained it in 1709 and the second in 1809.—Bultimore Sun.

—Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of "Auld Robin Gray," wrote the belief when she was twenty-one years old, but did not acknowledge the authorship until half a century later.

—Twenty-two daughters at present live with their father, George Riddle, in Carroll County, Mo. Also eight widows of the nine deceased sons of the late Captain George Cook, of Hartford, Conn., still survive.

—Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, has been a busy man. In the last twenty-five years he has written three thousand articles for the dewspapers, besides writing a cord of sermona, publishing ten volumes, and doing a great deal of other work.—Brooklyn. Engle.

—Mrs. Theodore Tilton is living quietly with her mother in Brooklyn. Bessie Tdruer is married to a Mr. Schoonmaker. Since her marriage she has lived very quietly, and is now a middle aged, fairly good-looking woman, passed in the streets without recognition as a notable, —M. Y. Sun.

There are hut for left of the office of the contract of th

nition as a notable.—M. Y. Sun.

—There are but few left of the officers most closely associated with Grant during the war. All but three of the ten officers composing General Grant's Missisaippi Valley staff are dead. The survivors are Colonel John Riggin, of St. Louis, Colonel Webster and General Ihrie, of San Francisco.—Chicago Tribuus

eral Ihrie, of San Francisco.—Chicago Tribune.

—Marguerite Cleveland's death removed from the Greeley circle its most gifted feminine member. Possessing rare musical talent, her society was everywhere welcome for this and other entertaining qualities. She was a neco of the famous editor, and is buried near him, in Greenwood Commeters.

him, in Greenwood Cemetery.- N. Y.

him, in Greenwood Cemetery.—N. Y. Herald.

—Elias Howe, the sewing-machine millionaire, was a private soldier during the war. It is said that once when his regiment was suffering on account of a delay in paying them he gave his personal check to the Quartermaster and they were immediately paid. The Government subsequently paid him back.—Boston Journal.

—In 1869, at the Theater de l'Odean, in Paris, Adelina concert for the benefit of a young actre who had lost all her possessions by fire. At the close of the concert the actress, wearing a black woolen dress without the slightest ornament, went timidly to the diva, and, giving her a bouquet worth two soas, kissed her hand. The actress was Sara Bernhardt.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HUMOROUS.

—An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. How admirable are thy works, O, nature!—N. O. Star.

—"My dear," asked Mrs. Wiggs of Mrs. Diggs, "can you tell me why they call them tournures?" "Yes," was the reply, "it is because you have to tournure head around to see how it hangs." "O!"—Oil City Derrick.

—That was a clever boy who when

—That was a clever boy who, when he was given five shillings to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-shilling piece in it and told all the boys in the neigh-borhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.—N. F.

—Through the telephone—"Is that you, doctor?" "Yes, who is it?" "Mrs. Merony. Oh, doctor! what shall I do for baby? He has swallowed a dima." "Well, you surely don't want to spend two dollars to get a dime, do you?"—
N. Y. Herald.

A nurseryman says that the best kind of dogwood is the red-flowering. Our experience is that a clothes-pole is the best, because it is light enough to handle easily, and long enough to enable you to hit the dog at almost any range.—Puck.

range.—Puck.

—An exchange contains an article entitled "How to Breathe." We didn't suppose there was so much ignorance in the world. When a man doesn't know how to breathe the best health resort for him is a lot in a cemetery. He would spoil if kept many days above ground.—Norristown Heroid.

—A book-agent went into a barber's shop and asked the proprietor if he could sell him an encyclopedia. "What is it like?" asked the barber. "It is a book that contains exhaustive informa-tion upon every subject in the world. "No," said the barber, with an injure-air, "I don't need. "—N. Y. Times.

—He Loved Her h. "I—
Her voice was harsh and to jawed all day.
Till the man was crazy, as one may say,
From morn till night it was chin, chin, chin,
And people who couldn't help bearing the di
Knew well that the man had a cross to bear,
And he cred in the depths of his will despuis
"Twe loved, I've loved her through good as
ill." "I've loved, I've loved nor inrouga god fil, And with all her faults I love her still."

—Botos Cowter

—This ancient but still perfect specimen of a "bull" bas recently been led out: "As I was goin' over the bridge," said a native of Erin, "I mat Pat Hermins. "Hewins," says I, 'how are you?" Pretty well, thank you, Donnelly, says he. 'Donnelly! says L that's not my name.' 'Faith, then, no more is mine thewins.' So with that we looked at aich other again, an' sure enough it was nayther of as."—N. Y. Peet.

Of what 4th Charles, Dudley War-